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THE ISTHMIAN TROUBLES. Foreign and Home Views of Our

Policy Contrast Strangely. Odessa Letter to the London Standard. In political circles at St. Petersburg a somewhat serious view is taken of the potentialities of the conflict between Venezuela and Colombia and its possible sequel. In the pride and glory of their lately developed moral and material strength and the expansive ambition created by their States, it is said, is manifesting a significant inclination to impose the Monroe doctrine on the southern states of the Ameriby the present Venezuela-Colombia struggle is so far opportune to the newly born and imperialistic aspirations of the Washington government, inasmuch as England, owing to her entanglement in South Africa, is unable for the time being to intervene on behalf of Venezuela in virtue of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. It is obvious to the least attentive of political students that the revolutions and petty wars, which for the last generation have been chronic to South America, point unmistakably to the ultimate necessity of those distracted states confederating themselves with a great power sufficiently strong to guarantee peace and security to the comity of lesser na-tions, and the United States is eventually and inevitably to be the dominating factor in the whole of the southern continent.

This opens up a vista which Europe cannot unconcernedly contemplate. It means, in fact, and probably before the century is many decades old, that the United States of Northern and Southern America will be in a position to dictate to Europe, unless, contemporaneously with that consumma-tion, the European powers are all leagued in a similarly huge and defensive confederation, and it is a moot question whether even such a colossal combination would be able to prevent America from dominating the Pacific and playing a dictatory part in the affairs of eastern Asia. Russian politicians are given to looking very far ahead of current events, and in

this forecast it may be that their premises and conclusions are alike a little unreasonable and fantastic; but they are not alto-gether devoid of a certain far-sighted shrewdness. Commercially the order of the day in the United States is the formation of huge and monopolistic trusts; the for-mation of a political trust, such as that of bringing the South American states into the northern confederation, may possibly have an irresistible attraction to the present or to the next Washington government.

INCREASING CORN EXPORTS.

Half the World Readily Taking Our Corn and Glad to Get It. From the New York Sun.

Prior to the year 1891 the shipments of American corn to foreign countries were comparatively unimportant, amounting in that year to only 30,000,000 bushels of the value of \$17,000,000 in total exports of \$900,-000,000. Since the great increase in the foreign commerce of the United States which followed the restoration of public confidence after March 4, 1897, there has been an extensive and almost phenomenal increase in the foreign market for American

The figures for the three fiscal years are 1899, 174,089,488 bushels; 1900, 209,318,284 bushels; 1900, 209,348,284 bushels; 1901 (to

date), 177.817,965 bushels.

The value of the exports of American corn to foreign countries was \$82,000,000 last year, and the shipments were 80,000,000 bushel to Great Britain, 37,000,000 bushels have almost tripled in three years) 825,000 bushels to Africa, 785,000 bushels to the West Indian Islands (exclusive of Cuba and Porto Rico) and the balance to Central American and South American states

There is practically little exportation of American corn to either South America or Australia, but other countries are steadily increasing their demand for this impor-tant American cereal, which is as distinct ly an agricultural product of the United States as is cotton. Various reasons have been assigned from time to time by persons claiming familiarity with the subject to explain why "American corn is not pop-ular abroad," but the prosaic fact is that it is not only very popular, but is increas-ing in amount each year, the number of countres which furnish markets for American corn being larger each year.

In the month of June, 1901, the shipments of American corn footed up nearly 10,000,-000 bushels, of which 3,000,000 went to Ger-

Decrease in Crime.

many.

From the London Chronicle. The question whether the advance of civilization brings with it a corresponding decrease in crime is one of perennial interest to society. Statistics can proverbially be made to prove anything, and it is open to argument whether the amount of crime in the country at any particular time corresponds directly with the number of prisoners convicted. But the total number of convictions represents, at any rate, the nearest approach to exactness that we are likely to attain. So far, then, as statistics go, the prison report of the past year shows that crime is decreasing very year snows that crime is decreasing very perceptibly in proportion to the population. During the past forty years the rate per 100,000 of serious crime has decreased from 13.4 to 2.3. This result is undoubtedly encouraging, and seems to show that education and the other disciplinary influences of society are slowly but surely do-

Adventure With Rattlesnakes.

rom the Chicago Tribune. Fred Harris, an express messenger on the Illinois Central, had an experience which he does not care to repeat. He was on train No. 22, and just after leaving Centralia, Ill., settled back in his chair and dropped into a doze. He was awakened shortly by a tickling under his chin and drowsily opened his eyes to discover the coils of a monstrous snake lying across his breast, its restless head waving under his chin. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Harris made all former records for instantaneous and lightning moves in that the stantaneous are look like six counterful places. stantaneous and lightning moves in that car look like six counterfelt nickels. He also awoke to the fact that while one snake is bad, several are worse in a geometrical proportion, and he was soon on a pile of baggage surveying a den of rattlesnakes. The reptiles were a consignment from Tampa, Fla., to Chicago, and had made their escape while Mr. Harris slept.

From the Saturday Review. Hyde Park is no longer available for the use or delectation of self-respecting people. We have taken the pains to make a personal study of it and at noon one day we counted thirty-two cases of drunkenness among women and forty-five among men, all of whom were lying upon the grass, some only partially dressed, some using fearful imprecations and obscene language of the foulest kind, while others language of the foulest kind, while others were actually changing their underwear in broad daylight. The lowest type of nigger on the west coast of Africa would blush to act as they did, but London apparently must submit to such gruesome exhibitions, for the metropolitan police on duty in Hyde Park have no power to interfere with the type of savage who monopolizes and defiles the fairest of our open spaces.

SHE IS TISC Project Enthusiastically Indorsed by Citizens in Mass Meeting.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FORMED

Support Pledged by Local Associations of Veterans.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES

The project for a William McKinley me morial arch in Washington was successfully launched at a mass meeting of citizens held in the Masonic Temple last evening under the auspices of the National Memorial Bridge Association. Speeches eulogistic of the dead President and indorsing the proposed memorial were made by a number of distinguished persons. A permanent organization was perfected, with H. B. F. Macfarland as president; success in the Spanish war the United Lyman J. Gage, treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of John Joy Edson, Mitchell Dyrenforth, Chapin Brown, C. J. Bell, S. W. Woodward, W. S. Knox, can continent. The opportunity afforded R. E. Doane, I. W. Stone, J. T. Callahan, Lee M. Lipscombe and A. W. Gould.

The meeting was called to order by President Robert E. Doane of the National Memorial Bridge Association. The Marine Band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol offered prayer.

Mr. Macfarland's Address.

Mr. Doane spoke briefly and introduced Commissioner Macfarland, who said: "William McKinley lives again, will always live, in lives made better by his living. His greatest memorial will be the hearts of his countrymen, in which he is enshrined. His fame will there be kept as immortal as his spirit. But the affection which the many millions whom he served and loved feel for him naturally seeks ex-pression in monumental form. Men, wo-men and children here and all over our country are waiting for a suitable oppor tunity to contribute to a material memorial. We are met here tonight to suggest an appropriate object for this universal de-sire. We believe that whatever may be done elsewhere the memory of McKinley can be best honored here in the District of Columbia, where he lived so much, wrought his greatest work and achieved his greatest results.

"We have a right to expect that Congress, remembering President McKinley's

deep personal interest in the National Me-morial bridge, which he aptly termed 'a monument to American patriotism,' will hasten at the coming session to provide for its construction in tribute to his memory on behalf of the national government. But there should be, besides this, a monumental structure to be erected here in the national capital by the subscriptions, large and small, of the people at large. "This, it seems to me, should take the form of a memorial arch of size and character befitting its purpose. It seems to me also that this arch should be con-structed over the Washington approach to the Memorial bridge. Such a project will appeal strongly, I believe, to all the citizens of the republic. We of the national capital, the official home of the late President, who knew him and therefore loved him, will be justified by the rest of the country in taking steps to organize the general purpose and give it fitting direction and impetus. We shall doubtless do so tonight in a way that will prove our own interest, and worthily set before others a plan for adequately representing to the ages to come the honor and glory of

William McKinley. Pledge of Sympathy and Support. Light," after which Israel W. Stone, commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., was introduced. He pledged the sympathy and support of the old soldiers for the project, which, he said, should be pushed to completion immediately. Acting Commander of the Confederate

Veterans' Association John T. Callaghar was called upon by the chairman. He said that he was in hearty sympathy with the movement, and that he believed all former confederates in Washington wil also indorse it.
"I say, let the names of Grant, Lincoln and McKinley be emblazoned on this side

of the Memorial bridge, and then let the names of our great generals, Lee, Jack-son and others, be emblazoned on the other side. This will result, I believe, in forever obliterating the line which has so long separated the two great halves of our na-

He praised McKinley for causing the removal to Arlington cemetery of the bodies of confederate soldiers who died on the field of battle. He prophesied that the en-tire south would join in the movement for the arch.

C. S. Davis, acting commander of the local branch of the Sons of Veterans, pledged the support of that organization, as did Lee M. Lipscombe, corps commander of the Spanish War Veterans.

Favors National Memorial After the Marine Band had played the

'Lost Chord" John Joy Edson was introduced. He said in part: "It seems to me that it is not a debatable question whether a memorial arch will be erected to William McKinley at the national capital. It is appropriate that the national capital. It is appropriate that a monument to his memory be erected at his old home in Canton, Ohio, but it is essential that a national memorial be erected to his memory in Washington, where he accomplished the greatest and most wonderful of all his life's great and wonderful works. The memorial arch will have my own personal support and I have my ow have my own personal support, and I believe the support of every member of the board and of all citizens in the District and in the United States. I believe every one will work for it with greater pleasure than he ever felt in working for any other

Mitchell Dyrenforth, president of the Business Men's Association, pledged the support of 700 business men to the proposed memorial arch.

Senator Hawley's Eulogy. Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut.

after heartily indorsing the project, eulogied the dead President. "In every relationship of life," he said, "he was perfect. His death was a loss, but it was also a gain, for it was a benediction. knew Mr. McKinley perhaps better than most members of Congress, and I want to tell what I consider his most wonderful characteristic. In all the times I saw him, in all the times I went to him about military matters, when I was chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs, in all the times I went to him when he was a the times I went to him when he was a member of the House, in all his great speeches, I never saw upon his face the vestige of an unkind expression, never a scowl; nothing but love and kindness—an expression which I never knew any other man to bear and one which I might say was borrowed from divinity. I sympathize with the plan for a memorial arch, and think it will be well to place it where the memorial bridge leaves Washington, but it must be grand and beautiful and of necessity costly, but I'm glad of the latter—we don't want any cheap affair."

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage also eulogized the dead President and pleaded that something symbolic of home should be carved on the proposed arch.

the proposed arch. Resolutions Adopted,

These resolutions were adopted: 'Whereas it has been demonstrated tonight that there is a strong sentiment in behalf of erecting at the national capital. by popular subscription, a memorial to cur beloved departed President, William Mc-Kinley, and that the same should be an arch at or near the eastern approach to the national memorial bridge, be it, there-

fore
"Resolved, That we do organize the Willlam McKinley National Memorial Arch Association, for the purpose of carrying out
the objects of this meeting; and be it fur-"Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting name a committee of eleven for the purpose of selecting officers and complet-

Dr. Stafford Approves. Mr. Macfarland read a letter from Dr. D.

THE M'KINLEY ARCH gretting his inability to attend the meeting, but pledging his assistance in every way. A communication was also read from P. B. Chase, manager of Chase's Grand Opera

House, offering to donate the gross proceeds of his theater for one night to the arch fund. The meeting was brought to a close by the Marine Band playing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' and benediction by Dr. Talmage.

The present plan contemplates the erection of the McKinley arch at the Washington end of the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac. The discussions last evening developed that this plan meets with evening developed that this plan meets with popular favor.

BOYD'S AND VICINITY. Presbytery of Washington in Session

-Workmen Injured.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. BOYD'S, Md., October 9, 1901. The presbytery of Washington city held its annual session with the Neelsville Presbyterian Church at Neelsville, near Germartown, commencing Monday evening. About twenty-five ministers were present from Washington and all parts of the county. The opening sermon was delivered Monday evening by Rev. Robert A. David-

and resulted in the choice of Dr. N. H. Miller of Anacostia. Sessions were held yesterday from 10 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., and a good deal of business was considered by the different committees. A temperance meeting was held in the church last night, Rev. J. B. Wilson of Assembly's Church, Washington, and Rev. G. A. Wilson of the Western Church of Washington delivering addresses.
The meeting was presided over by Rev.
Chas. A. Smith of Beck Memorial Chapel,
Washington, and a solo was sung by Elder Linton of Washington.

All the meetings were well attended, especially the temperance meeting last night, persons from all parts of the county being in attendance. Two very large and spacious tents were erected on the church lawn and over one hundred persons were served with lunch. After the temperance meeting last night the session adjourned until next year. Neelsville Presbyterian Church, in which the session was held, is a beautiful little edifice situated on the road leading from Germantown station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Cedar Grove, about three miles from Germantown. A large congregation worships there. Rev. T. Davis Richards is pastor of the church.

Mr. Richard H. Thompson of the vicinity of Comus, this county, was badly injured while out driving in a wagon at Buck-Lodge station, near Boyd's, yesterday. Mr. Thompson runs a little country store, about four miles from here, and drove to the station at Buck-Lodge to get some merchan-dise that had been shipped there for him. A passing locomotive frightened his horse, causing it to run away. He was thrown out, landing partly on his head and shoulders. He was rendered unconscious by the fall, and was taken home. His condition is considered to be serious. He is about sixty

years of age, and has been in feeble health for a number of years. A wire cable slipped and struck six of the workmen on the ballast train that is used in the new improvements on the Baltimore and Ohio road near Alberton, badly injuring them. The men were sent to the hospital in Baltimore for treatment. The cable was attached to a plow at one end of the train and a stationary engine was at the other end on a flat car provided for it, and as the engine runs it drags the plow across the cars to sweep the dirt or other material off the cars. This does away with handling the dirt or stone with shovels, the new device being much quicker. All of the injured men are white, and live along the line of the road between Sykesville and Washington Junction. Those injured were Charles Morris, Henry Gaither, James Mc-Donald, Frank Fields, John Schiell and

TO IMPROVE WATERWAYS. River and Harbor Convention Asks Congress to Be Liberal.

The national rivers and harbors congress, which had been in session in Baltimore, adjourned sine die yesterday after adopting resolutions embodying its sentiments with regard to congressional appropriations for the improvement of waterways. Congress was urged to take speedy action in the matter of the construction of an isthmian

canal. The place of meeting for the next congress was not decided upon. Invitations were received from Beaumont, Tex., and St. Louis, Mo.

An incident of yesterday's session was the ruling out of a resolution of confidence in President Roosevelt, offered by A. R. Smith of New York, who asked that it be adopted without reference to the committee. Ob jection was raised on the ground that the resolution was not germane, and it was referred to the committee, who failed to report upon it. After the adjournment the members took

an excursion to Annapolis and other points on the Chesapeake bay, and were tendered a bapquet on board of the steamer. The resolutions are as follows: "Resolved, That this congress asserts that the best development of our national resources demands the adequate improvement of our waterways, and, therefore, it indorses and urges upon the Congress of the United States a liberal policy in their improvement through systematic and adequate appropriations therefor. In equally unequivocal terms this congress deplores and condemns any action which leads to the failure of river and harbor legislation. "Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the improvement of rivers and harbors is fully as important as work carried on by any department of the general government, and for this reason we urge that appropriations therefor be placed upon such a footing as will insure, at all times, ample funds for a vigorous prosecution of the work, and to this end we indorse the system of continuing contracts. "Resolved, That in the judgment of this congress all items should be excluded from the river and harbor bill that do not ap-

pertain to the improvement of harbors and water ways for the purpose of water-borne ommerce.
"Resolved, That the wonderful prosperity of our country is largely due to the vast in-crease in our foreign commerce, and that to advance our position as a great commer-cial nation all possible facilities must be afforded—deeper and wider channels must be created to meet the requirements of the

modern steamships that have revolutionized the commerce of the world. "Resolved, That our great systems of in-ternal navigation by the lakes and waterways of our country, besides being so essential as great highway of commerce to the fullest development of our national re-sources, are natural and effective regulators of freight rates, and we therefore urge their continuous and systematic improve-ment, with liberal appropriations therefor. "Resolved, That an executive committee of seven be appointed by the president of this congress, representing the dierent sections of the country, who shall have general charge of the affairs of this congress, with power to convene future meetgress, with power to convene future mectings and to perform such other duties as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of its organization.

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be formally submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress at its next session by a committee consisting of one delegate from each state to be appointed by the from each state, to be appointed by the president of this congress, who shall be, ex-officio, a member of the committee.
"Resolved, That we regard the construction of an isthmian canal as most impor-tant, and urge upon Congress to take a speedy action on the same."

Fredensborg Castle. From the London Chronicle. Fredensborg Castle, where Queen Alexan

dra is at present staying, and where she

will soon be joined by King Edward, is

not to be confounded with Frederiksborg, another seat of the Danish royal family. Fredensborg is a much more modern structure, dating from 1720, when it was completed and so named from the peace (Fred) pleted and so named from the peace (Fred). that was concluded here, which put an end to the "eleven years' war" between Denmark and Sweden. The castle, a sort of Danish Versailles on a small scale, is situated in the midst of one of the finest sylvan scenes in the world, and it is fronted by a statue of the Goddess of Peace. If was the favorite retreat of the late Tsar Peacekeeper, whose writing table flanted Peacekeeper, whose writing table, flanked by portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, curi-ously enough, and Catherine the Great, who ously enough, and Catherine the Great, who had several points in common—was fronted with a well-known motto, "Fortissima consilia tatissima," "The boldest policy is the safest." Outside on the terrace of the Palace of Peace an old brass cannon bears the inscription, "Ultima ratio regum," "The final argument of kings." Another conspicuous ornament of the place is a stuffed

AFTER INSURRECTOS NO ARGUMENT NEEDED

Experience of United States Troops in Philippine Mountains.

A HIKE THAT WAS MADE MEMORABLE

Fruitless March Over Flinty Roads and Through Rivers.

SUFFERINGS OF THE MEN

A soldier now on duty in the Philippines sends to The Star the following account of a recent expedition against a camp of insurgents presumed to be located at an accessible point in the mountains near Conson of Falls Church, Va. After this sersolacion. The brigands were not discovmon an election for moderator took place ered, he says, but the march was a trying one, causing the men great suffering. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

MALIBAG, Leyte, P. I., August 20, 1901. We changed station from Consolacion to this place the 9th instant. The station is on the opposite side of Lion bay, about twenty-one miles from our former camp. We have excellent quarters with modern conveniences. The family of Senor Scaria formerly occupied them, but upon the death of the father, at the hands of the insurrectos, they got "hard luck" (scared) and moved to Manila. One of his sons resides here in a smaller house. He is presidente of the town and is at the head of every-thing. He is twenty-five years of age and is what we would term in America a sport. he has a number of dances a week at his house, runs a high limit monte game there also nightly, and superintends the cock-fighting each Sunday afternoon.

presidente must be immensely wealthy, as he has a large warehouse here packed with hemp and the whole town belongs to him. He is a nice fellow and has done everything in his power to make us comfortable. He charges only \$10 per month in the way of rent for two large houses which we occurry. He could have houses which we occupy. He could have charged \$100 just as well, but he was anxlous for us to come.

One of our houses is of brick and is said to be the largest on the island. It is fully as large as the White House. It was built for a family that has never used it. Everything about it was made by hand. There are many fine carvings on wood which must have taken years to complete.

The night we abandoned Consolacion the insurgents flocked into the town and made quite a haul. They scared the presidente badly and he fled here for safety. Detach-

ments were sent from here, but they found the old camp quiet. We have hiking "parties" out all the time and the men are in a miserable condition. Nearly all of them have bruised feet with poor shoes to protect them. It is hard to get shoes to supply the wants, as two of these hikes wear out a pair of shoes. These forced marches have appeared to be useless, as nothing has been accomplished, but an insurrecto who recently surrendered tells me they are very effective in keeping the insurgents away from the bay towns, which are their base of food supply. He says if the hikes are kept up continually they will have to surrender, as they cannot obtain any food in the mountains. The writer returned yesterday from a hike of two days, the last half of which

will always be remembered. We went from here by a small steamboat to Sogod Nueava, a small town about nine miles from Consolacion. At that place we left a detachment of ten men to bring back 5,000, pesos belonging to the insurrector and pesos belonging to the insurrectos, and which was surrendered to the United States by Lieut. Col. Mariana Pacheco, of whom I will write later on. He turned over the money in person. There were twenty-five of us left. We

sent our rations by boat and struck out along the bay at a rapid gait. The distance was only nine miles, but I would We reached the top in safety, and, of rather walk thirty miles on a good road. The tide was up, which made it necessary for us to wade most of the way. Four small rivers were encountered which we had to swim with all our clothes on. Several of the men were unable to swim and we had to carry them across. We arrived at our old camp at Consola-cion about 3 in the afternoon, thoroughly soaked and tired. Our Filipino acquaint-

ances gave us a royal welcome, inviting us to their houses to dine and bringing the boys plenty of dry clothing. Our trip so far had been comparatively uneventful. The only interesting sights to me were the large flocks of bats which cried like ability of here. The only interesting sights to me were the large flocks of bats which cried like children. They alighted in trees in a limpy manner, holding by their wings apparently, and did not appear to be scared by our right. fles. We shot one to see what it looked like, and I must say it was an odd-looking creature. It did not fall after being killed, as its claws and huge wings held it, and

we had to climb up the tree and shake it Bat Resembling a Puppy. The body resembled a puppy exactly,

with hair on it about half an inch in length. The wings were sleek and measured fully three feet. I understand the natives are very fond of them as food, as they have given to the soldiers two chickens in exchange for one of them. The sight of them nearly turned my stomach. We rested on a hard bed that night in Consolacion and were up and on the march by sunup the next morning. We did not know where we were going, but most of

the boys believed they were going back home direct. In half an hour we struck a river which we had to swim. This soaked us good for a starter, and from that on until we entered our quarters at 11 o'clock that night it was nothing but rivers and rain.

At Sogod Veho, a small village, Lieutenant Ansell, who was in command, called for the presidente and demanded two guides to be detailed from the police force. There was only one private at the station and a lieutenant. It was beneath the dignity of the latter to act as guide, but our lieuten-ant pressed him into service, and he start-ed off in a bad frame of mind. During the day Lieutenant Ansell made him climb co-coanut trees and throw down the nuts for upon his pride.

We now learned our destination, which was no other than the camp of the notorious Capile, and which was said to be about ten miles away in the mountains. The lieutenant had vague information of where the camp was, and which he tried where the camp was, and which he tried to replenish by questioning the guides, but without success. He next hailed a fishing boat near shore containing five men, but they would tell nothing. Four of the men were made captives and the lieutenant pointed his pistol at the head of the fifth, an old man, and demanded to know where Capile's camp was

an old man, and demanded to know where Capile's camp was.

The old fellow thought his time had come, as his face had the most agonizing look on it that I ever beheld. Down on his knees in the water the old fellow dropped and raised his hands for mercy. Nothing could be got out of him, so the lieutenant walked off and left him, much to his surprise and left

We started from this point for the mour We started from this point for the mountains with our captives as guides. The trail was steep and precipitous for about five miles, and when we reached the top of the first mountain our little command was pretty badly winded. The rain had ceased and the sun came out strong. We lost many a pound through perspiration. A rest was taken and the men examined. Six were found to be unfit to continue the march and they were ordered back to the

march and they were ordered back to the bay to wait for us.

After a rest of about ten minutes we started on our doubtful journey. Col. Pacheco had informed the lieutenant that when he left Capile's camp a few days before our trin was begun there are the started on the started of the lieutenant that when he left Capile's camp a few days before our trin was begun there are fore our trip was begun there were about 200 men in the command, armed mainly with bolos, but they had fifty-two modern rifles and five new modern light battery guns, which were trained on every trail. and that they were supplied with plenty of

There were only thirty-one of us armed with Krags and a hundred rounds of ammunition per man. In our haversacks we had a chunk of bacon and a few hardtack, so that we were ill-prepared to strike an ambush or stand a siege. We marched up and down mountains un-

EVERY SUFFERER FROM CATARRH KNOWS THAT SALVES, LOTIONS, WASHES, SPRAYS

AND DOUCHES DO NOT CURE. Powders, lotions, salves, sprays and inhalers cannot really cure Catarrh, because this disease is



accomplish anything at all, simply give transien

The catarrhal poison is in the blood and the nucous membrane of the nose, throat and traches tries to relieve the system by secreting large quantities of mucous, the discharge sometimes closing up the nostrils, dropping into the throat, causing deafness by closing the Eustachian tubes and after a time causing catarrh of stomach

A remedy to really cure catarrh must be an internal remedy which will cleanse the blood from catarrhal poison and remove the fever and con-jestion from the mucous membrane. The best and most modern remedies for this purpose are antiseptics scientifically known as Eucalyptol, Guatcol, Sanguinaria and Hydrastin,

or serious throat and lung troubles.

and while each of these bave been successfully used separately, yet it has been difficult to get them all combined in one palatable, convenient and efficient form. The manufacturers of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, bave succeeded admirably in accomplishing this result. They are large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, to be dissolved in the mouth, thus reaching every part of the mucous embrane of the throat and finally the stomach.

Unlike many catarrh remedies, Stuart's Catarrh

Tablets contain no cocaine, opiate or any injurious

drug whatever and are equally beneficial for little children and adults. Mr. C R. Rembrandt of Rochester, N. Y., says: "I know of few people who have suffered as much as I from Catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. I used sprays, inhalers and powders for months at a time with only slight relief, and had no hope of cure. I had not the means to make a change of · limate, which seemed my only chance

of cure. "Last spring I read an account of some remarkable cures made by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and promptly bought a fifty-cent box from my druggist, and obtained such positive benefit from that ene package that I continued to use them daily until I now consider myself entirely free from the disgusting annoyance of catarrh; my head is clear, my digestion all I could ask and my hearing, which had begun to fail as a result of the catarrh, has greatly improved until I feel I can hear as well as ever. They are a household necessity in my

family." Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents for complete treatment, and for conven-lence, safety and prompt results they are un-doubtedly the long-looked-for catarrh cure.

us several natives were acting as if they were lookouts, so the lieutenant ordered the

good shots to fire at them.

The distance was so great that we could not tell what effect the shots had, but the natives disappeared over the mountain. The lieutenant then ordered an advance to where these natives were seen, which necessitated going down into a deep ravine and up the other mountain. If there were any insurgents watching us they must certainly have been cowards not to attack us

We reached the top in safety, and, of course, could not see any of the natives. In a house near by a large quantity of rice was discovered, and the house was burned. Upon our return here we were told that this house belonged to a lieutenant of the insurrectos. Pacheco also told us that we were less than a mile from Capile's

stronghold, and I cannot imagine why he did not attack our little party.

After burning the house the lieutenant decided to return, as he thought, we were getting too far away from our base. Our captives and one of our policemen had es-

caped in the jungle. We reached the bay without any mishap and joined our disabled men. We rested about a half hour, during which we fried a little bacon in our meat cans for our refreshment. We were then ordered to take off everything except gun and ammunition and to start up another trail. We had gone about a mile when the lieutenant decided that it was not the right one. Arriving at a house he held his pistol to another native's head and de-

manded information, but the native only cried and went on his knees. Natives Anti-American. They are, to a man, around this bay loyal to the insurgents and disloyal to our country. We were at Consolacion nearly three months and for all we could find out the insurrectos were a myth, yet we were within a day's march of their headquarters.

We explored for a short distance two other rivers, neither of which filled the description, so the lieutenant decided to give it up for that day. We were pretty well worn out. I judge

we had marched at least fifteen miles up and down mountains. We were about eighteen miles from our post and expected to go into camp for the night and march in the next day. It was then about 5 o'clock. Imagine our surprise to receive the order that we should make our post that night. The first town was about five miles away. Upon arriving there the lieutenant saw the condition the party was in and he ordered a large boat launched, which held about

a large boat launched, which held about twelve men. We put the worst cases in this and the rest of us started once more, with thirteen miles to go. We had had nothing to eat since 12 o'clock, and no prospects of any until we reached Malitbog.

We reached our destination in twos and threes. Some came in small boats, while eithers could not finish the more hard belt. others could not finish the march and laid out all night. No supper was given them, as the sergeant said they ha, been given their rations for that day and would get no more, so they laid down with empty stom-

Thus ended one day of a soldier's life in the Philippines, and there are many like it. The same men are out on another tonight.
I had an idea that the insurrection was a myth until a few days ago, when Lieut. Col. Mariana Pacheco of the insurgent army walked into our headquarters here and surrendered. His uniform was clean and neat and he presented as good an appearance as a militia officer on parade. He had a silver-mounted dagger on which was engraved his name. He also was armed with a Coit's revolver, with a belt full of ammunition for

The lieutenant received his surrender and permitted him to go to the presidente's house with his arms to change his uniform to civilian dress. He soon emerged on the street dressed like a swell. He was looked

upon by the natives as a hero.

He is a nice-looking half-breed, about twenty-five years of age, and has a very intelligent look. His fingers are covered with rings, one of which is a large diamond—the largest I ever saw on a hand. He also has a gold cross around his neck, in which is incrusted another large diamond.

a gold cross around his neck, in which is incrusted another large diamond.

He surrendered 5,000 pesos of the insurgents' money which a detachment of soldiers brought from a town across the bay. I helped to count the money, which was stacked all over the room. It would have made a free silver man ween to have seen made a free silver man weep to have seen

it. There was but \$2,500 of it in gold. Pacheco is on parole here at present, and I suppose he will be sent to Tacloban on the next boat. He spends his time at cock fights, riding around in a carriage and dealing monte, at which game he is said to be an adept. He has nice side whiskers, is very polite and would make a good dry goods clerk. He says James Kearney of the 43d Volunteer Infantry, of whom I wrote in one of my letters, deserted and came to them voluntarily, and that it was his pistol he carried. He also says that the two Krag rifles which were stolen from our We marched up and down mountains until we got dizzy and saw nothing suspicious. We passed many houses which had been abandoned upon our approach. We stopped at one to rest. It was on top of a mountain, and we could see the country for miles around. We could see the men, women and children running with bundles on make it warm for him if they should ever